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FLASHBACK

Preserving the Past for the Future

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WCHS TO GO TO JAIL

Washington County Jail circa 1908

"The city calaboose is completed. The lock-up will accommodate 14 men, if necessary, and is constructed in the most substantial manner. The floor is of stone 3 feet deep and cemented. The iron grated windows have iron shutters for cold weather and the walls and ceiling are built of 6x4 oak timber. When a man is safely inside he will realize that he is most caught."

Fayetteville Democrat
September 9, 1897

Soon, this massive, medieval styled old jail will become the office and library of the Washington County Historical Society. Washington County Quorum Court recently voted to allow WCHS to become "custodian" of the 1897 building on November 1st, 1978. A committee, with architect Carl Russell (WCHS vice president for historic properties) as chairman, is studying procedures for restoration. Present plans are to use a large room on the main floor as a reception office, with law enforcement and other county artifacts displayed, as well as Society publications for sale. Adjacent rooms will provide work and storage space. The old cell-block on the second floor can easily be adapted as library space, housing county documents dating back to 1828. These documents are presently inaccessible to the public. The Tom Feathers Memorial Library and the Dollie Sitton Bentley

Photographic Collection will be housed in another large room on the second floor.

Members of the Washington County Historical Society are enthusiastic about the opportunities for expanded service to the community offered by this acquisition. The old county records have been frequently requested by researchers. The tax assessments are necessary to document construction dates on houses and buildings, and essential for compiling historic site nomination forms. Records from the county clerk, treasurer, probate court, and the school system will also be useful in opening new areas of research. There are approximately 769 volumes of these county records. The Tom Feathers Memorial Library is composed of approximately 350 volumes pertaining to Washington County and Arkansas. The Dollie Sitton Bentley Photographic Collection now fills three file drawers, and is considered one of the outstanding in the state. The Society hopes both can be enlarged with appropriate new acquisitions which may result from expanded space and easier accessibility.

Construction of the old Washington County Jail, on College Avenue at Mountain and County Streets, was authorized in 1895 by Judge Frank Hill, following repeated escapes from the 1840 jail at College and Rock Streets. "From a number of well gotten plans for the new jail, Judge Hill has accepted that of Mr. Rees (W. B. Reese) of this city. The building will be both substantial and attractive, and the inside arrangements will be up to date in convenience and safety." (Fayetteville Democrat, February 6, 1896.) $6,000 was allocated for the land and building, which began in March 1896, and was completed in September 1897.

The jail falls into the stylistic category of Richardsonian Romanesque. The brown stone walls are accented by arches, lintels, pilasters, and crenelated towers of lighter cut stone. Some stained glass squares are included in the arches. Originally, straight steps led from the street to the main entrance, an arched double door in the large tower. Above the door is a stone carved "Washington". The interior is constructed of wood frame with plaster, and decorative milled door and window trim. A wooden stairway, with turned balusters, leads to the second floor. Jail cells in the basement and on the second floor are inside a masonry core, the enclosures being steel walled, with steel slatted doors. The main floor was used as living quarters for the sheriff's family and is arranged accordingly.

Alterations over the years included rebuilding the main exterior stairway from a straight run to angled to allow widening of College Avenue (Highway 71 B). The colonnaded porch on the south has been screened and its arches enclosed. A storage room was added on the east in the early 1940s.

Since the jail is no longer used for incarceration, its significance lies in its appearance and its potential for adaptive use. Its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places is now being reviewed by the national office. It forms an important visual terminus at the east end of Mountain Street, leading away from the downtown business square. Its medieval style is unusual to Fayetteville and blends with the later and more refined Washington County Courthouse (1904; Charles Thompson, architect; National Register) to the North. (The Courthouse is the visual terminus at the east end of Center Street.

As WCHS proceeds with investigation and restoration we ask assistance from Society members. Can anyone supply information about

- The sheriffs and deputies, photographs (will be copied and the originals returned), history, articles used while in office.

- Activities in the jail.

- W. B. Reese, the architect, and blueprints or construction drawings.

- Artifacts associated with early law enforcement: handcuffs, prisoner registers, keys, etc.

- A souvenir pamphlet, 1897, with a drawing of the jail by E. A. Bernstein.

- Unusual events in the jail such as jail breaks, notorious inmates, etc.

- Major companies dealing with the jail: Falk & Algire, contractors; Paddock Hawley Iron Co.; Fayetteville Water Co., heating system.

- Furniture or other equipment used in the jail.

- Any photographs--interior, exterior, activities, etc.

Sources:

Campbell, W. S., Fayetteville 1828-1928.
Fayetteville Democrat, 1895-1897, 1913
Washington County Court Records:
Book "N", January 5, 1891-December 12, 1896
Book "O", January 4, 1897-October 27, 1900.

The Old County Jail BY LLOYD MC CONNELL

With the Historical Society moving into the old county jail sometime in the near future, memories return of my stay there some forty years ago, when I served as a deputy sheriff under Herbert A. Lewis. Buck, as he was generally known, was probably the first county sheriff who did not take up residence in the bastile. He turned the jail and the prisoners over to his chief deputy, Arthur B. Davidson, and I had a bedroom in front, upstairs.

There was a large cell block on the ground floor, another upstairs, plus a single cell lockup on the second floor, at the head of the stairs. There were often as many as forty prisoners housed in the cells at one time.

One attempted jailbreak occurred one day when a lady visitor slipped a large pistol to her inmate husband. The old trusty-jailer, Tom Williams, had not thought it necessary to have her searched before admitting her into the visiting area, and when he was called to let her out, her husband shoved a pistol into his stomach and demanded the keys. The old jailer, who had at one time worked with police in Kansas City and New Orleans, refused to give them up. The inmate once more jammed the pistol into his stomach and it snapped twice harmlessly, although it was loaded. The old jailer knocked him down and took the gun away from him, locking both him and his wife in the cell.

A bank robber who had held up a Springdale bank had escaped some years before and had not been recaptured. One day I accompanied Lloyd Baggett of Prairie Grove to near Tahlequah, Oklahoma. On a country road we came upon a fellow who was stuck in a ditch in an old Chevrolet car. Drunk, he had overlooked a small culvert. After we pushed him out, he left in a hurry. Baggett asked me if I knew the fellow, but I did not. He said the drunk was the Springdale bank robber whom he had seen many times in the jail. Many banks were robbed during the Depression, and there were many bank robbers at large.

One evening a farmer called, wanting the sheriff to come out there--quick. Asked what the difficulty was, he said he wanted the sheriff to catch and hold a man. "What for?: the sheriff asked. "I want you to catch and hold him--he is going to run off with my wife." I suspect that the sheriff advised him to catch and hold his wife.

The city police, who sometimes housed city prisoners at the county jail, were one afternoon releasing from the jail a tall fellow they had picked up because he attempted to cash a check for gasoline at a local station. Since he had not cashed the check, there was no charge, and he was at the releasing desk

when I came in from a duty tour. As he put his belongings into his pocket and started out the jail door, I stepped in front of him, asking "What did you tell the officers your name was?" He replied with an alias. I told him to sit back down. He was an escapee from McAlester penitentiary, and had run away from officers at Tahlequah the night before. He admitted his true identity and was returned to prison.

A couple of rural citizens got a bit too drunk one night and drove into a front yard in our town and went to sleep in their car. The citizen called and asked for an officer to come out. I put them in my car and took the couple to the county jail. The next morning, sober, they were taken to a local Justice of the Peace who sat at his table, a long bottle in front of him, and so drunk he could barely talk. Disgusted, I escorted the couple downstairs and told them to go home. I didn't want to try them for drunkenness before a drunken judge.

The late Henry Walker was once engaged in a bitter campaign for another office, and one of the election judges was a close friend of his opponent. When the election was over at 6:30 p. m., this judge picked up the ballot box, tucked it under his arm, and went out the courthouse door. I was standing nearby and told Frank Fletcher, a friend of Walker, "There goes your election." He ran to his car and followed the judge to a beer joint north of town, went in and took a stool next to the election official. "Just wanted to be sure the box was not stuffed while you had your beer," he said. They brought the box back to the election table unopened.

In 1936, when I went there, the jail was a very dirty place. Some of the cockroaches, I am sure, judging by their size, had been there for many years. Some even had their own particular holes in the basement walls; I believe they would have tackled a fellow if they were pushed too hard. Some were large enough to wear a deputy's badge. We had pet names for the old ones, such as Oscar, Jeremiah, Cyrus, etc. There was not one single bedbug in the building--all were married and had large families. It took a lot of cleaning up.

The only scalped person I ever saw was an aged negro who had been in a fight in which his opponent had taken a swipe at him with a razor. The top of his scalp was hanging by a thin piece of skin, and Doctor Jimmie Lewis sewed it back in place.

One of the first arrests I made was a young woman who was in a beer joint near the square, and who was engaged in throwing beer bottles, drinking cups, saucers, and everything else she could get her hands on, at the waiters, cashier, and all the other customers in the place. In that scuffle I learned that one lone deputy should not try to take a 106-pound woman drunk

down the street to the county jail. While a crowd watched and enjoyed it, I had to call for help. She screamed, scratched, fought and vomited all over the place. A city officer finally came and helped.

A story related by the late Vol Walker, a noted Fayetteville attorney, recounted a hunting trip he and some others took one winter night. The coon dogs had treed across the West Fork of the river, near the old pump station, and the men had to wade a riffle below a deep hole to get across. Wythe Walker, also an attorney, waited on the high dirt bank, watching the others cross in the icy water. He had imbibed freely of the juice of the jug, and politely told them he was crossing on a log which extended across the river. He slid down the dirt bank and into the deep water, and had to be pulled out. The log he meant to "coon" across was only the shadow of a huge tree standing on the bank.

We worked closely with the city policy, nearby sheriffs from other counties, and the original 13 state rangers, before they became the state police. At that time we hadn't heard much of the United States Supreme Court, and were not greatly hampered by its rulings. We stopped many cars on the highway to check the drivers' licenses, their ownership of the vehicle, and the contents of their vans. This resulted in the recovery of much stolen property and the arrests of convicts wanted elsewhere.

Can anyone identify this band of doughty gentlemen? The star on the man at far right indicates some connection with law and order. It is equally obvious that they burned the midnight oil and were not constrained by the absence of a spittoon.

Captain George Gibson's Civil War Experiences

BY DEANNA GIBSON (AGE 16)

The Civil War took more lives than any other war in history. It so divided the people of the United States that in many families, brother fought against brother. Even as late as 1872 a friend was seeking information from my great-great-grandfather Captain George Gibson about the friend's yankee renegade brother:

Excerpt from letter to George Gibson
December 1, 1872

George, I write you this letter principally to find out what has become of my renegade brother. I infered from your note to me that he was married again. I have written to him, and half of the men in the nation, and can't hear from him attall. If he is living, he has cut my acquaintance very short. If dead, I should like to know it. If he has married a loyal subject please obtain her name if you can and give it to me for my curiosity is up to know what has happened to him.

John B. McCoy
Gainsville, Georgia

The four years of bloodshed left a heritage of grief and bitterness that was shown in many letters to Captain Gibson:

Excerpt from letter to George Gibson
October 19, 1866

My wife has a fine boy named Jeff Davis seven weeks old fine and harty. I hope that he will live to know who he is named for, and to learn to hate the radicals, and a grate many other yankees.

John Crawford
Greenville, Arkansas

The Civil War started on April 12, 1861 when Southern artillery shelled Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, S. C.

The conflict between the North and the South, between freedom and slavery, was not confined to the two sides of Mason and Dixon's line; it found a certain expression even in the Cotton States themselves. These states possessed an unsurpassed fertility, and an exuberant, half-tropical vegetation in cotton, rice and sugar plantations which had made the South rich and famous. Here they counted their slaves by the hundreds and lived in hospitable mansions with princely gardens of native and exotic bloom.

The northern half of the Cotton States was very different; here were thin, sandy uplands of meager productiveness; monotonous forests of pine and scrub oak, running again into the more varied and romantic scenery of the subsiding spurs of the Alleghanies; blue crags, bright streams, shining waterfalls, and the changing, deciduous foliage of the North. Great slave plantations could not flourish here; white population predominated. Agriculture was varied. The husbandman had a sterner struggle with nature, and communities were burdened with all of the economic and social detriments of the slave system, having none of its delights.

George Gibson was a resident of Washington County, Arkansas, which was a border slave state. The people were divided in sympathy and interest; they favored slavery, but loved the Union. The state officials secretly planned secession after the proclamation of Lincoln, and a requisition of the Secretary of War for a quota of Union volunteers. This left the undecided states no further chance of concealment. From this point, Arkansas was forced to become a part of the rebellion.

The following two letters refer to the secession of Arkansas from the Union:

Excerpt from letter to Jennie Gibson, wife of George
May 9, 1861

The telegraph dispatch from Little Rock to Louisville, Kentucky and from there to this place says that Arkansas has secceed by a majority of seventy to one. Don't know whether it is true or not. There is nothing new here at all. Awful dull place.

George
Fayetville, Arks.

Excerpt from letter to Jennie Gibson
May 13, 1861

I have some negroes to take down and sell. We may be detained some days at Little Rock. The state has gone out of the Union. Hugh T. is one of the delagates appointed to go to Montgomery to attach the state to the Southern Confedercy and has gone now. All our members went for the ordinance. It is not to be referred to the people.

George
Van Buren, Arks.

It is interesting that not a single cotton state except Texas dared to submit its ordinance of secession to a direct vote of the people

George Gibson, sheriff of Washington County, Arkansas, enlisted in the service of the Confederacy June 2, 1862, at Cane Hill. He was a private in the 34th Arkansas Infantry, C. S. A. He was elected Lieutenant of the company and was soon promoted to Captain where he served until the close of the war.

The following excerpts from letters written to his wife will tell of Captain Gibson's feelings and concerns during the war.

Camp Elk Horn
Sept. 13th 1862

We are stopping at this place at present, don't know how long we will remain here. As we are unarmed. What arms we had have been taken from us and are going to be turned over to the Missourians, I think we will be sent back either to Camp Cunningham or Elm Spring to await the arrival of our arms. We are now under the command of Gen. Rains. Our scouts report from ten to twelve thousands Federals in Springfield and this side. Gen'l Rains is going to fortify at this place, it will be impossible for us to make any move for sometime yet for lack of arms, transportation and almost everything is necessary for an army. I want you to go down and see Jim and tell him to try and get somebody to sow me some wheat if there is any chance at all to hire it done as I will perhaps get home in time to do something with it. I think I will be able to get a discharge after while but it is impossible to do it now, theres so many applying. I shall not make any attempt at present.

Garland, Arks.
Jany 9th 1863

It is reported here that your Father and your Mothers Negroes have all gone.

I suppose you want me to say something about the Battle at Prarie Grove. You have doubtless heard more about it than I can write and I had rather forget such things anyhow.

I came through without a scratch. I hope however that it may not fall to my lot to witness another such affair.

Write me all about my folks how they have got along with the Feds. I hear that the Federals have taken everything that my Father had. I think it probable that the enemy will make an advance on Little Rock before very long. In that event I don't know what we will do.

Little Rock, Arks.
April 12th 1863

General Price and General (Kirby?) Smith are both here. No prospect of any forward move as yet. The health of the army is much better than it was sometime ago. We are living tolerably hard. I hear that the "Pins" are all through the country, destroying everything I hope it is not so bad as we hear it. If it is, I don't know what will become of you all. You had better let John keep Paul to ride. Somebody would steal him from you. I guess you have more horses at home anyhow than you can perhaps keep.

Camp near Little Rock
May 2, 1863

We have a report today that the Federals have left Fayetteville. I am afraid it is not so. We hear so many things, don't know when to believe anything. We heard that the "Pins" have been robing and doing considerable mischief. Hope it is not so bad as we heard it is. Bad enough I expect.

Camp Price
Near Little Rock
May 17, 1863

I am so disgusted with war news I shall not write you any of it. Prospects for us on this side of the river are not very flattering at present.

Camp Price
May 31, 1863

(Talks about living better than when he was a private.)

Camp Bayou Meter
Twelve Miles from Little Rock
June 20, 1863

The impression is that we are going in the direction of Helena to make a demonstration to prevent the forces that are at Helena from going to Vicksburg.

The captain has been sick and Luit. Mithchel has been absent and Carnahan is absent. He left me in command of the company. Gen. is already on White River, the Arkansas River is rising very fast and may prevent us from going as it would give the Federals a chance to come in behind us.

I have seen war and camps of soldiers until it almost makes me sick to think of it.

You asked me to come home anyhow if they will not give me permission. I regret to say I did not expect such advice from you. You must excuse me for lecturing you a little about that.

No date or place given (probably July of 1863)

I suppose before this time you will have learned that the proud city of Vicksburg has surrendered at last. It fell on the 4th, surrendering thirty thousand troops, after an engagement which lasted forty seven days. Port Hudson has also surrendered. It fell on the 9th. I don't know what amount of men were captured there. While we have been having so many reverses here General Lee has been very successful in Pennsylvania and near (N or W eojan?) (New Albany?) in Indiana. They have made according to the Federal account two of the most successful raids that has ever been made in any war. General Lee brought out of Pennsylvania seven thousand wagons. The Feds estimated the damage at fifty millions of dollars besides W or Merjan ? (probably Morgan) has been traveling up the railroads and doing a great deal of mischief in Indiana. I hear so many reports from there about the "Pins" I don't know what to advise people in that country to do.

I hope the day will come when we will get to live in peace with them (children) again--This wreched war will not last always.

Camp Buyou near Little Rock
Aug. 4, 1863

(Refers to account of trip and fight at Helena). Expecting an advance of the Federals on this place soon. I expected to get a leave of absence to go home when we got here, but owing to the expected advancement of the enemy, they will not grant any leaves or fourloughs so I can't tell when I'll get to go home.

More got a letter from his wife yesterday stating that the "Pins" had been in our settlement robing the people again. We have been trying to get our regiment sent to Washington County but failed. Some of our men are talking of going home anyway. Should the Indians rob you and leave you in distress, write me at once, then if they will not grant me leave to go home I will go anyway.

Tell my relatives in that country to keep out of this abdominable army for it is one of the most detestable lives that man ever led.

Give my love to all my friends. Kiss the babies for me, and accept my best love yourself.

Monticello, Arks.
July 22, 1864

We have stopped here at this place four weeks, the first rest we have had since last April. We have been to Louisana since I wrote you before. All is quiet here at present, no prospect of moving for some time to come. We are forty miles from Pine Bluff and about the same distance from the Mississippi. The news from east of the river is of a very cheering character. The latest dates here our forces were seven miles of Washington City. While they are attempting to take our Capitol, our forces are to take theirs. There's been a great deal of fighting in that department lately, we have been successful so far. We get St. Louis and (Chicago ?) papers almost every day so we keep pretty well posted. Peace, that is something I can not tell anything about. However, our members to Congress has but lately arrived Richmond. They give it as their opinion that the prospect of speedy termination of the war is better now than at anytime since the war began. My confidence in our final success is just as unshaken as it was at the commencement.

I am sorry to hear about our plantation being burned and the negroes going off. I had hoped that they would remain at home and help to make something for you and the children to eat. As to the loss of the property, if you and the babies and Mrs. Thompson can live I care nothing for the property. I fear that between the Federals and Southern men that the people in that country are going to suffer for something to eat.

Monticello, Arks.
Sept. 22, 1864

My health has never been better in my life though the health of the army is not good. We have a great many chills among the men. I might say something about the army, but I am heartily tired of looking at and talking about soldiers. There are now about thirty (or thirteen?) thousands troops at this place. I can scarcely hear myself for the drums and brass horns while I am writing. The idea prevails here that we are going to move on Little Rock. If so, we can expect some pretty lively times soon. The troops from Louisana are here. They arrived here two days ago. I have saw a great many of my Washington County friends among them. It is the impression among the officers that we will be able to take the Arkansas River Valley this Fall. I might have come home if I had done like some of them from my country. Well I am very anxious to see you and the children if I could come home honorably, but I can't come any other way yet.

Four of Captain Gibson's brothers were killed during the Civil War period. The National Archives shows two of them AWOL on

muster rolls. One brother was killed and scalped by the "Pin" Indians (Cherokees) and another by bushwhackers. We have been unable to determine the case of death for the remaining two.

Camp Bragg, Washita Co.
Oct. 8, 1864

We arrived at this place after a fatiguing march of seven days. The prospect of a Fall campaign, I think, is over for this Fall. We intended to go on to Arkansas River but owing to the scarcity of forage and the great distance that we had to haul our supplies the campaign has been abandoned, and I think the same reason will prevent the Federals from moving on us.

We have ten thousand Infantry this vacinity and about four thousand Cavalry. We are camping eighteen miles from Camden, just where we were one year ago. Gen. Price has gone to Missouri with ten or fifteen thousand cavalry. He was in sixty miles from St. Louis the last account we had from him. We have no news of importance from the other side of the Mississippi. Since the fall of Atlanta, things seem to have taken a stand there. I am very much pleased with the change from Monticello to this place. Monticello was the meanist place I have ever seen. Our men had chills and fever, fleas, mesketoes, and everything to annoy them. We have a very pleasant camp here. Provisions are scarce here. We cant get any vegetables at all. The Feds were in this country so late last Spring that the people has not raised anything. I had hoped we would regain the Arkansas valley this Fall so we could have gone home during the Winter but chances will be bad. I am very anxious to be home. It will soon be two years since I was there, but the prospect of seeing home for sometime to come looks rather gloomy at present, however, we must hope for better days.

This cruel war will not last always and when it is over, if we should be spared we will perhaps know better how to appreciate home and the society of our friends.

The war ended on April 9, 1865. Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered his ragged, exhausted army to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. The other Confederate armies surrendered shortly afterward. The demands of the total war had strained the economy of the South almost to the breaking point.

After the war, Captain Gibson returned to Washington County and engaged in the business of farming. We notice in letters from friends that life is better, but the Feds persisted in demanding loyalty oaths:

Letter to Capt. Gibson from John M. Cox from Hot Springs, Arks. where he is getting "boiled out" July 22, 1872

I hear that the Feds are down taking evidence in regard to the loyalty of our citizens. Were all loyal--Oh Lord are we loyal.

In 1899 Captain Gibson moved his family across the state border to Indian Territory and the community of Westville where he entered the banking business. It was here he died in 1904.

Dr. Park Medearis, of Tahlequah, Oklahoma remembers the Captain as a tall, bearded, and very honorable man who, until the day he died, detested the senseless war. (Dr. Medearis is the youngest brother of the Captain's son's wife. He told me Civil War stories as if he had been through them himself. Actually, he had heard these stories from his father who fought in the Civil War.) With his 90 years of experience, he explained that it was an unnecessary war. We are the only country in the world who fought to free slaves. He said that slaves from Africa were even in Russia. All other countries changed with the times and without war.

LOYALTY OATH UNDER PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DATED MAY 29, 1865:

State of Arkansas)
Washington County) ss

I, George Gibson, of Washington County, State of Arkansas, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defenc the Constitution of the United States and the Union of States thereunder: and that I will in like manner, abide by (paper torn away) fully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the (paper torn away) with reference to the emancipation of slaves--so help me God.

George Gibson

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this
23rd day of Oct. 1865
G. W. M. Reed
Clerk of the Circuit Court, Washington County

Front row, left to right: Jasper Cook, son of Thomas and Sina Lewis Cook; William Isaac Cook; Lenora Matilda Godard Cook (second wife of Jasper); two children of Jasper and Lenora.
Back row, left to right: (unidentified man), Alvin C. Cook, Frederick Cook. Picture dated about 1900.

One of the early settlers of southeastern Washington County, Arkansas, was Thomas Cook, formerly of the State of North Carolina. He probably arrived in Arkansas in 1832, and spent the rest of his life in northwest Arkansas. He raised a large family, consisting of eleven children, and apparently all of them were born in Washington County. Nearly all of the children, and many of his fifty-six grandchildren, spent their entire lives in northwest Arkansas, in Washington, Madison and Benton Counties. In the spring of 1978 at least one of the grandchildren is known to be living in Madison County.

Much of the information about Thomas' life has been gleaned from census and land records. At best, however, that story is sketchy and too many details are missing to compile a complete and accurate history of the activities of this early family. Genealogical records are fairly complete, at least in regard to the early Arkansas generations, and that information is given at the end of this historical summary.

Several stories previously published in FLASHBACK represent

the work of numerous researchers in documenting the Mankins and Lewis families, who apparently arrived in Washington County in the fall of 1832. The evidence is strong that Thomas Cook was with that group and the facts suggest that his family may have long been associated with the Mankins and Lewis families. All of them originated in North Carolina, where, according to census records, Thomas was born in 1813.

Thomas was only nineteen years old when he arrived in Arkansas. Whatever the reasons were that caused this pioneer group to make their move to the west, Thomas' presence is understandable. Earlier in the year 1832 he was married to Sina Lewis, oldest daughter of George Washington Lewis and his wife, Macy Mankins Lewis.*

When she married Thomas, probably in the early part of 1832, Sina Lewis was sixteen years old. Their first child was born in Washington County in January of 1833.

Her name has proven to be very interesting because of numerous variations in spelling appearing in legal records. Early documents show it as SINA, SINIE, SINEY, SINIA AND SYNA. This is probably not so unusual when one considers that in the early days, much more reliance was placed on the spoken, rather than the written, form of language. Indeed, if early land records

**Published stories about the Mankins and Lewis families have referred to her as "Nancy" Mankins. Early records in the Cook family referred to her as "Macy" Mankins. Although I have not seen official records, the marriage of George Washington Lewis and "Macy" Mankins on March 22, 1813 is reported in the REGISTER of the Kentucky Historical Society, Vol. 25, p. 267, 1927.*

Previous stories have shown that the parents of George Washington Lewis were Zacheria and Rachel Bracken Lewis, formerly of North Carolina. After the early death of Zacheria, Rachel became the wife of Peter Mankins, Sr. and was the mother of his eleven children.

George Lewis' wife Macy was the daughter of Walter Mankins, Sr., older brother of Peter, Sr. Walter apparently never came to Arkansas. Census records show that, in 1830, he was living in Vermillion County, Illinois. Close study of the census report indicates that George and Macy, along with their children, were a part of Walter's household at the time.

Walter Mankins, Sr. apparently did not have a son. The records indicate that Macy was probably an only child. Previously, he has been referred to as Walter, Sr., to distinguish him from his nephew, Walter Mankins, son of Peter Mankins, Sr.

are any indication, the number of "X mark" signatures implies that a great many of the early pioneers could not sign their names.

Upon their arrival in Washington County, the Cooks settled on the Middle Fork of White River, near the present location of Hazel Valley. The earliest known land deed shows that Thomas Cook bought twenty acres of land from James and Abey Reed in 1845 for a price of twenty-four dollars, and he was able to make a nice profit on the land when he sold it to George Lewis less than two years later for fifty dollars. The deed to this last transaction was witnessed by John and Peter Van Hoose who also were related to the Mankins and Lewis families. The tract of land referred to in the deed was located in Section 30 of Township 14 North, Range 28 West.

Thomas Cook was first listed in the Washington County census in 1840, and was shown as a resident of White River Township. His occupation was listed as a blacksmith; however, he probably became a farmer in later years.

Sometime in 1851 or 1852, Thomas moved his family, which then consisted of his wife and eight children, further north in the county to the War Eagle country. The first date is suggested by the 1850 census (actually taken in 1851) wherein the family was again listed in White River Township. The date of October 16, 1852, was on a land deed showing that Thomas bought eighty acres of land immediately south of the present location of the Burkshed cemetery, north of Spring Valley. He sold this property to Sylvanus W. Blackburn on July 28, 1855 and may by then have been a resident of Benton County, as the deed refers to "Thomas Cook and Sinie his wife, of the County of Benton." If he did reside in Benton County for a time, it was probably in the vicinity of the settlement of War Eagle Mills.

Land records show that the Cook family was again residing in Washington County by 1859. On February 25 of that year Thomas paid five hundred dollars for the first forty acres of what would eventually become a 200 acre farm, mostly along the fertile bottom of the War Eagle. Part of the farm was in Washington County, and part was in Madison County. Most of the farm was acquired by purchase; however, the last eighty acres were taken under the Homestead Act of 1862. This tract was acquired by Sina, after Thomas' death, and homestead certificate Number 3545 was issued to her on February 3, 1883. Thomas and Sina apparently spent their last years on this farm.

Thomas died in 1867 at the age of fifty-two years. Sina survived her husband for many years, and the census of 1880 shows that she was at that time living with her son John who had not married. On October 26, 1889, she and John signed a contract

renting the farm to her son-in-law J. N. Ray "for and (in) consideration of keeping and taking care of the aforesaid Sina Cook for a period of six years". Sina died January 28, 1893, before the end of the six year period. She was buried alongside her husband in the Austin Cemetery, located near Best in Benton County, about one mile northwest of the Cook farm.

On December 30, 1893 the children of Thomas and Sina executed a deed selling all of the other brothers' and sisters' interests in the farm to their brother, Jessie Cook. This deed states that all the signers were heirs at law of the estate of Thomas Cook, deceased. However, the list of signers contains a puzzle that has not been solved. Along with the signatures of the brothers and sisters were those of J. R. Garner and his wife, Lucy. If they were somehow members of the family, there is no other record that I have found. They are not mentioned in an extensive listing of family members passed to my father by my grandfather, Jasper Cook, son of Thomas and Sina.

The Civil War was a time of great agony and much hardship for those living at the time. Much has been written about the period and of the many cases of brother fighting against brother. Such agonies must have been felt very acutely by the Cook family. Three sons, William R., Henry and Jasper all entered the service of the Confederacy, but only Jasper survived that conflict, probably because he was young enough that he did not see much fighting. He does have the distinction of being among the last Confederate troops to surrender, six weeks after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox Courthouse, Virgina. This occurred when General Edmund Kirby Smith turned his army over to the Union forces at New Orleans, Louisiana on May 26, 1865.

The divisive nature of the war hit the Cook family particularly hard. The second oldest son, William R., enlisted in a company formed by Captain Peter Mankins, Jr. (FLASHBACK, Vol. 26, Number 1, p. 35) who was a half-brother of William's maternal grandfather, George Washington Lewis. The Union cause was represented in the family by Sina's brother Bracken Lewis, who was captain of militia under the Federal Col. Larue Harrison.

An undocumented story which has been passed down through the Cook family relates that Thomas' and Sina's son Henry was murdered near War Eagle Mills in Benton County when he decided to leave the Southern army and was on his way to Missouri to join the Union forces. Available military service records do show that he enlisted in King's Regiment (22nd Arkansas Infantry) on March 3, 1862, and that he deserted from his company on May 9, 1862 while King's Regiment was being reorganized into the 20th Arkansas Regiment.

Thomas Cook was born 165 years ago, just 39 years after the

signing of the Declaration of Independence. He was a pioneer, and probably, like most of his peers, an independent thinker. It has now been 111 years since he passed from this life, and, of course, no one is left to describe his nature and personality to us. Because of his early death, only a few of his oldest grandchildren could have known him. They were of an early age during his life, and even they are gone. We are left with only recorded historical facts to give us this brief story of the man.

A complete listing of all of the many descendants of Thomas and Sina Cook would be too lengthy for the purposes of this summary. The list below shows what is known to the writer of Thomas' ancestors down to, and including, his grandchildren. A more detailed list contains a total of more than 460 descendants. More than 100 different family surnames are represented in the complete list.

GENEALOGY

I. PETER COOK m. Alice (?)
He apparently arrived in the U. S. from England in the late 1600s.

Parents of:

II. THOMAS COOK I m. Mary Underwood

Parents of:

III. THOMAS COOK II m. Mary Mills in 1772.

Parents of:

IV JOHN COOK m. Hanna Macy in 1807.

Parents of seven children, the second was:

V. THOMAS COOK III b. September 1813 in North Carolina, died January 20, 1867, in Washington County, Arkansas, m. Sina Lewis in 1832. She was born in Kentucky October 11, 1815 and died in Washington County January 28, 1893. Both are buried in southeastern Benton County.

Parents of:

A. MACY COOK b. January 11, 1833, in Washington County, d. February 4, 1915 in Benton County, m. on April 1, 1865, to Christian Christopher (Pete) Sager. He was born in Germany in 1815, d. 1872 at Rogers, Arkansas.

Parents of:

1. Thomas Edward Sager
2. Dora Sager m. W. L. Conley
3. Luvina Sager m. Robert Prentice Pace
4. John Simon Sager m. Allie Inez Dodge
5. Lewis Green Sager m. Lula Oakley

B. JOHN COOK b. September 25, 1835 in Washington County d. sometime after 1893 when he signed the heirs deed referred to above. John never married and according to census records, he lived with his mother most of her life.

C. GEORGE W. COOK b. on February 15, 1837 in Washington County, d. February 21, 1921. Buried in Austin Cemetery, near Best, m. (1st) Merima Garvin (b. December 25, 1835, d. April 10, 1875) on November 11, 1854.

Parents of:

1. Samuel Cook (b. 8/21/1855, d. 2/11/1939) m. Annabell ? (b. 7/6/1859, d. 11/7/1925).
2. Macy Jane Cook (b. 10/21/1858).
3. John Thomas Cook (b. 4/16/1860, d. 7/11/1876).
4. Siney Ann Cook (b. 10/26/1862).
5. Sarah Cook (b. 4/6/1864, d. 1930) m. Pollard Edmonson (b. 1860, d. 1925).
6. Infant (b. 8/21/1866, d. 12/30/1866).
7. Harriet Lewrina Cook (b. 11/11/1868).
8. Alice Louisa Cook (b. 3/23/1870).
9. Nancy Catherine Cook (b. 6/22/1872).
10. Cinthia Cook (b. 10/15/1874) m. Jim Waters.

GEORGE W. COOK m. (2nd) Martha C. Warren (b. 8/28/42 d. 11/9/1922) on August 22, 1875. She is buried in the Austin Cemetery.

Parents of:

1. William Edward Cook (b. 4/8/1879, d. 4/22/1959)
2. George W. Cook, Jr. (b. 3/18/1881), m. Dessie Fritz
3. Jasper Newton Cook (b. 1/1/1883, d. 7/24/1966), m. Annie Lane (b. 9/21/1887, d. 1/12/1966), and both are buried in the Huntsville Cemetery.

D. WILLIAM R. COOK b. March 30, 1839 in Washington County. Never married. He enlisted for Confederate service with Captain Peter Mankins Jr.'s company, later a part of Brooks' Regiment. He was captured during

the war and the military service records indicate he died in the prisoner-of-war camp at Alton, Illinois. He has a gravestone in the family plot in the Austin Cemetery but whether or not the body was actually returned for burial there is unknown. The gravestone shows his date of death as March 14, 1865.

E. MATILDA J. COOK b. July, 1842, in Washington County, and d. sometime after 1893, when she signed the deed of heirs of Thomas Cook referred to above. M. William Ellis (he died prior to 1893, as the deed refers to Matilda as a widow).

Parents of:

1. Jessie Ellis
2. Isaac Ellis
3. Ward Ellis
4. Tommy Ellis

F. HENRY COOK b. August 1, 1844, in Washington County. The story concerning his death is told in the narrative above. The date of his death is unknown.

G. JASPER (DOC) COOK b. June 1, 1847 in Washington County, d. September 8, 1932 in Madison County, Arkansas near Clifty. He served during the Civil War with "G" Company of the 27th Arkansas Infantry CSA. His unit was surrendered at New Orleans, Louisiana on May 26, 1865, and he was paroled from prisoner-of-war status at Shreveport, Louisiana, on June 8, 1865. M. (1st) to Mary Ann Ellis (b. in Georgia in 1851, d. between 1887 and 1890) on July 7, 1867. The wedding ceremony was performed by Sylvanus W. Blackburn, of War Eagle Mills, a minister of the Baptist Church.

1. Alvin C. Cook (b. 4/30/1868, d. 7/24/1943), was never married. Buried in Austin Cemetery.
2. Albert Quentin Cook (b. 7/14/1870, d. 3/16/1948 in Modesto, California) m. Sarah Catherine Hamilton (b. 10/26/1872 in Odessa, Missouri and d. 3/8/1945 in Ault, Colorado) on October 22, 1891 at Spring Valley, Arkansas.
3. Almeda Armeta Cook (b. 12/23/1872, d. 1932 in California) m. to W. M. Lee (d. 1941 in Californis).
4. Melvin Philander Coo, (b. 12/28/1874, d. 1/13/1941 in Morrill, Nebraska) m. Rettie Godard (b. 1886, d. 10/8/75 in Nebraska) on March 20, 1902.
5. Nevada Isabel Cook (b. 10/3/1876, and d. before 1880).

6. Henry Lafayette Cook (b. 12/5/78, d. 5/11/1957, in Springfield, Missouri) m. Bertha Belle Beals (b. 10/5/1882) on January 14, 1899.
7. Herman Napoleon Cook (b. 3/27/1881, d. 12/9/57, buried at Tahlequah, Oklahoma) m. (1st) to Minnie Chapman, (2nd) to Grace Maude Oliver Johnson (b. 11/18/1885 at Clifty, Arkansas, d. 1/30/76,
8. Jasper Fredrick Cook (b. 5/24/1884, d. 8/9/1961 buried at Siloam Springs, Arkansas) m. (1st) to Louie Todd (b. 8/20/1889, d. 12/19/1919), (2nd) to Bertha Tallent, (3rd) to Anna Gayer.
9. Thomas Calvin Cook (b. 12/11/1886, d. 5/4/1967) m. Annie Todd on October 12, 1908.

JASPER COOK m. (2nd) Lenora Matilda Godard (b. 2/6/64 d. 1/11/1937 near Clifty) on April 27, 1890. Jasper and Matilda are buried in the Clifty Cemetery in the northwest section of Madison County.

Parents of:

1. Mary Ursula Cook (b. 10/27/1891, d. 2/9/23) m. Claude A. Hardy in January 1912.
2. Margaret P. Cook (b. 4/13/1894, d. 3/20/1971 in Sonora, California) m. Wilson A. Luck (d. 8/23/1941 at Clifty, Arkansas) on October 31, 1920.
3. William Isaac Cook (b. 12/22/1895, d. 3/21/1961 at Siloam Springs, Arkansas) m. Ethel Blanche Oliver (b. 8/4/1899 near Clifty, Arkansas, d. 6/30/1975). Both are buried at Siloam Springs.
4. Burna Ethel Cook (b. 8/19/1898, still living in 1978) m. to Elmo C. Burks (b. 1882, d. 1966).

H. JESSIE COOK, b. December 15, 1848 in Washington County, m. Elizabeth Luker.

1. Christopher Columbus (Lum) Cook (b. 8/4/1877) m. Nona Morgan.
2. Charles Cook (b. 10/31/1879) m. Linnie Lynch.
3. Dovie Cook (b. 1882) m. John Looney.

I. PHILANDER (MOSE) COOK, b. November 28, 1851 in Washington County, m. Elizabeth Luker.

Parents of:

1. Rena Cook, m. John Macon.
2. Jessie Cook, m. Cynthia Macon.
3. Hester Cook, m. Marvin Claridy.
4. Delores Cook.

J. PHEBE CATHERINE COOK, b. January 11, 1854, m. John N. Ray.

Parents of:

1. Samuel Newton Ray, m. Ursula Bland.
2. Minnie Ray, m. Finial Causey.
3. Mary Ray, m. Vol Royster.
4. Ben Ray, m. Lou Tucker.
5. James Ray.

K. ISAAC NEWTON COOK, b. January 24, 1857, m. (1st) to Mary Ann ?? (b. 4/18/1862, d. 11/25/1881, buried in Austin Cemetery).

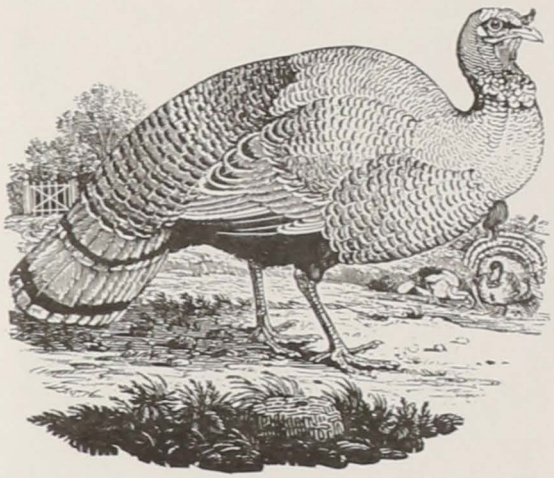
Parents of:

1. Infant son (b. 8/12/1880, d. 11/5/1881).

ISAAC NEWTON COOK m. (2nd) Mary Alice Barnes.

Parents of:

1. Lillie Cook (b. 2/2/1884), m. T. W. Hilton.
2. Bertha Cook, m. John Myers.
3. Dora Cook, m. Steve Butler.
4. Icy Cook, m. (1st) Claude Milligan, (2nd) C. C. Sherwood.
5. John Hugh Cook (b. 10/10/1895), m. Pearl Coons.
6. Harley Cook (d. 1956).
7. Guston Cook, m. Nellie McCulley.
8. Ruthie Cook, m. Ward Cunningham.



Above, Prairie Grove Academy. Below, right, is the St. Paul Baseball Team, 1904. Can you identify any of these people?

Above, Wear Schoonover. Below, 1897 Junior Class, U. of A.

Sunday School Class ca 1906, St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Bottom row: Georgia Massengale Stewart, Carolyn Gregg Magruder, - ? -, Louise Wilson McNutt
Middle row: Lucille Wyatt, Sarah Pollard, Mrs. Crockett (matron of Hill Hall - teacher), Cornelia McIlroy Stuart, Mertye McIlroy Bagby
Back row: Anna Whitty Hembree, Madge Leverette, Margaret Wilson Carl, Emilly Whitty Hooper, Elizabeth Wyatt

Photos from Dollie Sitton Bentley
PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION

Cane Hill, September, 1907

OLD CIRCUIT COURT

BY LLOYD MC CONNELL

J. M. Pittman was Judge of the Circuit Court in the fall of 1887, and George F. Deane was County Sheriff.

A Grand Jury composed of A. B. Kell, M. N. Dale, H. H. York, A. H. Searcy, G. M. Banks, W. D. Parks, H. Shields, S. E. Ingram, H. H. Rickert, W. H. Seahorn, P. R. Bates, W. E. Pittman, T. A. Morrow, Z. C. Mason, J. J. Clark and W. M. Eidson returned many indictments against the citizens of the county who had been summoned before the court on its opening day.

Excused from jury service were J. M. Kinnebrugh, a road overseer, George Lake, a school director, W. M. Lewis, A. Allen, William Guinn, and P. B. Adair who had served the last term as jurors.

The petit jury called Thomas Sharp, G. D. Allen, F. M. Boyd, J. W. Oxford, Jeff Harmon, Mark Little, M. D. Holt, Henry Carney, A. E. Carnahan, A. C. Tennant, Samuel Gibson, J. C. Winsted, Robert Greathouse, A. M. Reed, S. S. Horton, J. S. White, Patterson Bray, B. F. Campbell, Peter Cassatt, J. B. Campbell, and L. H. Lott.

Excused from the trial jury were W. J. White, W. C. Douglas, Alfred Strickler, John Mitchell and Johnson Crawford, minister.

It was the custom of the court to call all misdemeanor cases on the first day, ask the defendants how they wished to plead, and if they had an attorney. Since many of them were charged with such minor offenses as disturbing public worship, putting up hay on Sunday, or failure to work the roads, many pleas of guilty were offered and a nominal fine was assessed.

Those who chose to have a trial by jury, or before the court were given an early date for a hearing. The jury was kept in constant attendance for two weeks, and as soon as a trial ended, another jury was called, and a new trial began. In this way, many cases could be handled in a two-week term of court.

Felony cases were set for later in the term, and the attorneys given a few days to prepare their case. Some murder cases were postponed to another and later term.

Jim Taylor, charged with disturbing public worship, was discharged. W. M. York made $300 bond for selling liquor without a license. David Clark and Mary Canaday, assault and battery, was continued. A. H. Paschal, assault with a deadly thing, was discharged.

Lee Alexander entered a guilty plea to carrying weapons, and was fined $50.00. Sam Vernon was charged with wearing weapons and the jury found him not guilty. Robert Henry had two $5.00 fines for breach of the peace. Frank King was fined $20.00 for disturbing public worship.

James Graham was called for assault to kill and murder, but the court determined that he was serving a prison sentence for another crime, and his case was postponed. Cal Rutherford was charged on two counts with disturbing the peace and received a $5.00 fine for each.

The minor cases being quickly disposed of, the court entered into a hearing of the many cases arising from the construction of the Frisco railroad through farm lands, and for a determination of the damages resulting therefrom. Many cases of like nature were consolidated for trial, and a special judge, E. S. McDaniel, was elected.

The Grand Jury returned other indictments and John Smith was fined $1.00 for cruelty to animals. He was ordered confined in the county jail until such fine and costs were paid, at the rate of $1.00 for each day of confinement, and if not paid he could be hired out to some public or private employer at 75 cents per day.

John Smith was fined $200.00 for selling liquor without license, and was allowed one dollar per day for serving in jail in lieu of the fine. He, too, could be hired out at 75 cents per day. He was fined two hundred dollars on three cases, and the fourth was nol prossed.

Sam Holy was discharged for assault and battery. Sam Eidson made a $250.00 bond for selling liquor without a license. Joe Ferguson received a $50.00 fine for wearing weapons. Charles Jaynes appealed his case from Mayor's court and won it. W. B. Watson disturbed the peace and was fined $5.00. M. S. Cohn and M. C. Wallace asked for a change of venue to Benton County and this was granted by the court.

To replace some jurors who asked for relief, J. M. Grimes and John Uptgrove were seated on the panel. Frank Rudolph faced a jury trial and was discharged. Al Coverdell made $250.00 bond signed by John Tennison and Henry Martin, on his charge of resisting process.

Biff Taylor and A. Starkweather each had four cases charging selling without license and made bond. N. B. Cumming received a judgment against W. J. Sanders for $468.13, and the attached property was ordered sold. A change of venue was granted to Henry Ward on a charge of murder.

Jackson Mason was given six months in jail and fined $100.00 for assault to kill, which was reduced to assault with a deadly thing by the jury. His fine was raised to $250.00, and he was given 12 months in jail.

Lizzie Robinson, charged with murder, was found by a jury to be insane. She was ordered returned to Carroll County for disposition of her case.

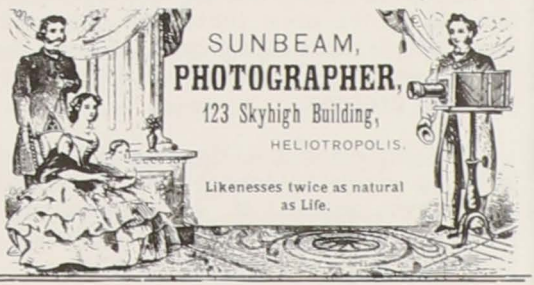
The clerk was ordered by the court to open a new list of petit jurors to replace any who declined to serve more than the two weeks, but twenty-two of the panel agreed to stay on. H. A. Davis and J. L. Bakeley were seated to make the full panel.

Felix Kimbrough was tried for selling liquor without license but his defense was that he was selling bottles of bitters, a medicine commonly used for ague, rheumatism and gout.

Peter McGannon and Robert Webber were granted citizenship as citizens of the United States on November 8, 1887. John Matthews, C. E. Dickson, and Albert Moore were selected as commissioners to prepare a jury list for the next term of court, and the court was adjourned.

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE PRESERVED

The photographic collection of the Washington County Historical Society will be expanded and protected in 1979, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Richard C. Bentley who plans to endow an ongoing program to accomplish this in memory of his late wife. In her honor it will be named the Dollie Sitton Bentley Photographic Collection. Reproduced on pages 24-25 are some of the photos from these files.



QUERIES

Mrs. William H. Evans, P. O. Box 28, Tesuque, NM 87574 requests information on: Hallie BROTHERTON (b. 1824, Greene Co., Tenn. m. ? Martin ab 1842) had two daus born in Arkansas, Sarah Martin, b. 1843, and Eliza Martin, b. 1846. After the husband's death, she joined her two brothers, William W. and John Brotherton, in Fannin Co., Texas ab 1849. Does anyone know of this family? Will exchange all information I have gathered over 20 years.

Jerry V. Collins, Box 1117, Bread Springs School, Gallup, NM 87301 would like to correspond with descendants of: BARKER, William and Susanah of Washington County; LEDBETTER, Harvey C. and Mary, George and Susanah, Hugh and Mary, Jefferson B. and Elizabeth, Eli and Jane, and Elizabeth, all of Madison County; HOCK, George W. and Mary, of Madison County; MAY, George W. of Newton County; and COX, Susana Francis of Searcy County.

Jim G. Foster, 103 East 43rd Street, Wichita, KS 67216 wants to contact any relative or descendants of the FOSTER and CULVER family. Anthony Foster, b. March 15, 1805, d. 1882/1883; wife Lucinda, b. ca 1810, both born in North Carolina. Children, born in Tennessee: James, John, Mary, Manerva, Nancy (m. ---- TUCK), Millie, Robert (b. July 4, 1853, m. Mary Ellen Culver, daughter of C. C. Culver, mother unknown, had half-sister Margaret WRIGHT). Robert (W. H.?) was my grandfather, reputed to have been crushed by a large boulder in a stone quarry near Carthage or Sarcoxie, Mo., ca 1890-91. Angness M. Foster and Garland W. Foster were the son and daughter of Mary E. and R. W. Foster, and said to have been born in Fayetteville, AR. Anthony was listed in Benton County (AR) census of 1860. It is believed he later lived near West Fork. All letters answered, and postage will be returned.

E. W. O'Brien, 2790 Onagon Trail, Cherokee Hills, Pontiac, MI 48054 is trying to locate information on his Indian ancestor, Isbel (Isabel ? Esbel ?) Drucilla MARRS, born ca 1836 in Arkansas, married ca 1865 to Elias Franklin HOLT; died 1880/81, buried in White Bluff Cemetery, Enterprise (Bonanza), Sebastian County, Arkansas. Isbel and Elias lived most of their married life in Prairie Township (Washington County) and Cole Township (Sebastian County), Arkansas. They had five children: James A., born August 16, 1866; Eddie, died in infancy; Sara Bell and Hanna Isabel (twins), born November 3, 1868 (Hanna Isabel died in 1912); William Ulysses, born October 11, 1874 in Fayetteville, Arkansas and died May 17, 1962 in Poteau, Oklahoma. Isbel Marrs had a brother named Alexander Marrs, and possibly a sister named Matilda Marrs. The mother of Isbel was probably Isabella Marrs, born 1796 in North Carolina, married to James Marrs, born 1785 in Kentucky.

Bonnie Ragain, Route 1, Box 28, Jenkins, MO 65677: "I am looking for information on the ROGERS and BIRKES (BURKS) families. James Vance Rogers, b. Dec. 28, 1814 in Tenn., m. Oct. 8, 1835 to Elizabeth Birkes, b. May 30, 1813. The parents of James V. Rogers were John Rogers, d. Mar. 4, 1859, and Agnes P. (Vance) Rogers, d. Aug. 19, 1836, where ?. Some of their other children were: John T.; Sally (Rogers) Birkes; Eliza Ann (Rogers) DUKES; Agnes D. (Rogers) ROBINS; J. N., b. 1836; Alexander C., b. 1832; and William J., b. 1829. John Rogers may have been married, after the death of Agnes, to Delina ?. The parents of Elizabeth Birkes were Charles Birkes, d. 1852 and Mary Birkes, d. 1860. Some of their children were: Washington; James H.; Irene (Birkes) NELSON; Rolan; Dianna (Birkes) HOUSTON; Elias; and Tincy (Birkes) WILSON. James and Betsey came to northwest Arkansas sometime before 1840, it seems. Their children were: Mary Agnes, George W., Sarah Ann, Franklin M., Permelia, Catherine, and Hugh Berry.

Mrs. Jean Simpson, P. O. Box 1021, Lebanon, MO 65536 would appreciate hearing from anyone having knowledge of the LAWSON families in Washington County, AR. David and Frances Caroline ADAMS Lawson stopped in Washington County to visit relatives (names ?) in the early 1900s on their way back to Dallas County, Missouri from Aztec, New Mexico, and, liking the new found land, decided to remain in Washington County. David is thought to have had several brothers and sisters, and he is the son of William and Mahala Lawson. He was b. 1828, Whitley Co., Ky., d. 1911 near Lincoln, and is buried in the Beaty Cemetery. He first married Nancy Elizabeth ROWDEN 1848 in Osage County, MO. He then moved to Dallas County where their three children were born: Calvin C., Francis Marion, and Mahala C. (TUCKER). He married his second wife, Francis Caroline Adams, in 1854, and had ten children: Ellen Elizabeth (FERRELL), Mary Ann "Polly" (DUGAN), William A., James McDonald, Ulysses S. Grant, Josephine J. (ROBERTS), Syrena, Darlee, Margarett L. (ROBERTS), and Vota. One of his daughters was known as "Babe" and was married to Melvin SMALLWOOD.

Kyle Dameron, AFCent School, APO New York 09011 writes "I--and other EASLEY family historians--are pooling our efforts in the gathering of information regarding the ancestry and descendants of William Easley of White River Township who settled there on the Benton-Washington county line about 1840. He operated a ferry on the White River at Butler's Ford, and was at one time secretary of the Shiloh Primitive Baptist Church. I would like to contact anyone knowing anything of his ancestry or descendants. This William Easley first appears in the 1840 census of Washington County, and it was here that he married his third wife, (Mrs.?) Dosha Fanning, in 1849. We are looking for descendants of three of their daughters: Cynthia, b. 1853, m. Jefferson B. MATHIS in 1880; Lucinda, b. 1856, m. James GRAHAM

in 1881 in Benton County; Susan Annie, b. 1858, m. Isaac Graham in 1881 in Benton County. The two Easley sisters married in a double wedding; the two Grahams may have been brothers."

Mrs. Sybil Gaines, 802 South Pottenger, Shawnee, OK 74801 says "I would sincerely appreciate any information concerning the families, and their relations, listed below. Manly and Martha "QUALLS" GAINES from Tenn., their son James Gaines, b. Carroll County, AR about 1851. He married Harriett BROWN and they had several children, two of whom were Siles Jackson and Jess Manly Gaines. Also Charles Henry INMAN whose wife's name was Nancy Jane "GORDON" STOCKTON. They lived at Omaha, AR, ca. 1900. The names of their children were Sanford, George, John, Joseph, Odessa, Mary, Martha and Lola. There were also two older step children--Melvina and Annie Stockton.

Doug Miller, 3414 Harmony, Amarillo, TX 79109 would like information on the PRIVET family. Willis Hill Privet is listed in the 1830 census records in Richland Township and apparently settled there about 1829, as he had a daughter, Clarissa, born March 4, 1828 in East Tennessee, and a son, Willis, born early 1830 in Arkansas. Willis H. died about 1837-39, as his youngest child, James H., was born January 10, 1838, and Syrenah is listed as a widow in the 1840 census. Their children were: Jane Amanda, who married Andrew J. CULWELL in 1839; Miles Dee, who married Elizabeth PHELAN in 1846; Clarissa, who married John McD. MILLER in 1846; Willis, who never married; William Sidney, who married Jane PEIRSON in 1855, and M. E. GILLILAND in 1887; and James H. who married Rachel Welch in 1858 and Sara PEARSON in 1867. Any information would be most welcome. The Privet name is also carried as PREVATT, PRIVETTE, PRIVETT, and PRUIT in the county records.

His second query is for information on the Joseph D. Miller, Sr. family which settled in Prairie Township about 1833 from Montgomery County, Illinois. He was born in Kentucky in 1795, and moved to Indiana about 1817. He left Indiana for Illinois about 1823 and left there for Arkansas. He operated a tannery in Hillsboro, Illinois before moving to Washington County, and his son William operated a tannery in Fayetteville. His first wife was named Eliza, and their children were: Lucinda, who married Samuel MAYES in 1833; William, who married Martha LANDERS ca 1839; Julia, who married F. L. Thomas ca 1840, John McD. who married Clarissa Privet in 1846; Nancy McAfee; Joseph D., Jr., who married Elizabeth PAUL in 1854; Hiram, who married Rebecca RUTHERFORD in 1860, and Mary Eliza CARNEY in 1870; Mary, who married Obediah CATES in 1853; and Phebe Jane, who married Orrin PHILLIPS and later married W. T. Jones. Joseph D.'s second wife was Syrenah N. Privet and they had two children: Syrenah who married George MAYES in 1866, and Sarah (Sallie) who married and later divorced Joshua Fine. Joseph's son, William

died in Fayetteville in 1872. Joseph farmed just south of the present-day Fayetteville, near where the airport is now. His stone home still stands. He died on February 18, 1869, burial place unknown. His widow, Syrenah, lived in Washington County until about 1878-1879, when she moved to Texas with her youngest daughter Sarah. She died in Weston, Texas May 3, 1883 and her burial place is also unknown. Lucinda's husband, Samuel Mayes, served on one occasion as Justice of the Peace. Julia and her husband, F. L. Thomas, moved to Hunt County, Texas after 1850 and died there before 1869. John McDowell Miller and his wife Clarissa Privet moved to Collin County, Texas in 1851 and died there in 1897. Joseph D. died in Arkansas about 1890. Goodspeed mentions George D. Miller, eldest son of William and Martha, but other than this it is as though this family has vanished from the history of Washington County. Could it be that of all the descendants of this pioneer family none remain in the county to bear witness to their legacy?

FLASHBACK CAN USE OLD NEWS

CORRECTIONS

1. The article "Fayetteville Observes Its Centennial: 1928" states on page 4 that Whiting Washington was a nephew of President George Washington, according to a story in the Fayetteville Democrat. John W. Wayland, in his book "The Washingtons and Their Homes", a Virginia Book Company reprint (1973), states that Warner Washington was a first cousin and good friend of President Washington, and that Whiting Washington was Warner's son. If that is correct, a cousinly relationship is indicated, rather than uncle and nephew.

2. The article, on page 7, states that Charles Morrow Wilson, the author, donated Trent's amphitheater to Fayetteville as a part of Wilson Park. Mr. J. K. Gregory states that Wilson Park lies west of the swimming pool there, while the Trent amphitheater lay east of the pool and was not donated.

-- Jack F. Diggs

Marriages in 1886

by Lloyd McConnell

N. L. Elder, 30, of Fayetteville, and Miss Amanda Seaton, 21, also of the county seat, went to Justice of the Peace Jonathan Clark, who read their wedding ceremony on June 7th.

A Goshen couple, Norman Elder, 22, and Miss Eva Phillips, 19, were wed on April 4th by J. L. Huston, a minister.

E. A. Ellis, 45, and Miss Francis L. Easterly, 35, participated in a ceremony by A. Sloan Bartholomew, Springdale minister, on May 16th.

William R. Elms, 27, of Summers, and Miss Alice Washam went to the local Justice of the Peace, D. W. Little, who married them on November 21st.

From Frisco, in Crawford County, came Thurlow Emerson, age 24, to be married to Miss R. J. Parks, 20, who resided at Winslow. D. E. Jackson read their ritual on February 28th.

J. M. Enyart and Miss Nancy Crow, ages 36 and 38, of the Goshen community, went to Justice of the Peace R. F. James who declared them husband and wife on September 2nd.

Springdale couple, J. M. Farel, 29, and Miss S. E. Arnold, 20, were wed by Justice of the Peace H. G. Hartley September 5th.

December 20th was chosen for the wedding of Henry Fawbush, 29, and Miss Mary Boaz, 21, who lived at the ford on Middle Fork, south of Sulphur City. The Rev. Johnson Crawford did the job.

Justice of the peace Finis Hardy performed a ceremony uniting George H. Fine and Miss Dollie Brewster, ages 27 and 18, both of Boonsboro. Their date was April 20th.

M. T. Fisk, of Fayetteville, age 28, and Miss Millie H. Thomas, 19, of the same town, went to the Rev. J. B. Wardrip for a ceremony on August 26th.

A Summers couple, D. M. Flowers, aged 25, and Miss Jennie Barker, 21, were married on July 25th by J. K. Wilson

A 55-year-old Brentwood man, W. B. Flowers, was married to Mrs. L. C. Morris, age 45, of that community on December 11th by the Rev. J. W. Cook.

George Foster, 23, and Miss Mary Malier, 18, of Durham, visited the Rev. C. Jones to take their vows on February 26th.

W. B. Fraker, Viney Grove, 30 years, and 24-year-old Miss Hattie H. Simonds, of Wedington, went to the Rev. M. E. Butt, who started them out on a new life on January 1st.

Lincoln residents W. T. Frazier and Miss Sarah J. Howard, both 19 years, went to Justice W. D. Martin for a July 8th ceremony.

West Fork couple J. N. Friend, 38 years, and Miss Mary L. Mercer, 23, were married in Fayetteville on June 9th by Justice J. C. Massie.

John H. Fry, 21, and Miss Mary McLin, 19, both of Farmington, were married on January 14th by Justice of the Peace J. P. Wilson, of that community.

The Rev. O. D, Slaughter (see page 35) read the ceremony uniting George Fugate, 23, and Miss Mary Johnson, 20, of Fayetteville. The date was September 6th. (As this is being written it was exactly 92 years ago.)

George Gammell, aged 70 years, and Mrs. S. S. Wynn, 40, of the Springdale area, were wed by Justice John W. Phillips July 8th.

T. J. George of Wager (now Siloam Springs) in Benton County and Miss Ida Leach of Prairie Grove, 20 and 15 years, were married by W. V. Tunstill on October 17th.

J. F. Johnson, Justice of the Peace, said the ceremony uniting W. G. Gilbreath, 37, of West Fork, and his neighbor, Miss Mollie E. Carroll, age 27, on March 26th.

H. M. Giles, 19 years of age, and Miss Josephine Overton, aged 17, of Rheas Mill, had their wedding on December 9th by Elijah Randolph, a minister. Giles lived near Cincinnati.

An Evansville couple, G. W. Godman, 19, and Miss E. B. Cuckner, 16, went to a Crawford County minister on December 2nd, and he said they were legally wed.

J. T. Goodman, Bonham, Texas, 32 years of age, and Miss Julia E. Wade, 24, of Fayetteville, were married on December 20th by Martin Ball. Mr. Ball did not state his authority to perform a ceremony.

P. M. Goodman and Miss Annie Stewart, both 34, from Springdale came down to Justice J. C. Massie and he married them on August 2nd.

Isaac Graham, 17, and Miss Bell Metcalf, 20, rode the train up from Van Buren to be married in Fayetteville, by Justice J. C. Massie, on March 19th. Nice Frisco honeymoon ride.

Fayetteville citizens M. F. Gray and Miss Mollie Gregg, 28 and 23 years old, had a December 30th wedding, married by the Rev. H. M. Welch of Fayetteville.

J. W. Gray, 22, and Miss Lanah Collier, 18, were united on the 20th of June by F. F. Curtis who signed both as justice of the peace and an ordained minister. That ought to hold up.

W. M. Guinn, of Dump (near Sunset), 30 years, and Miss Machell Osborn, 19, from Carters Store area, were married by H. C. Osburn, justice of the peace on Middle Fork, on February 11th.

T. W. Hale, 61 years, and Mrs. Martha M. Chandler, 38, went to Justice Massie in Fayetteville who united them in wedlock August the 9th.

DR. OWEN D. SLAUGHTER

Dr. Owen D. Slaughter was born in North Carolina in April of 1930, son of Daniel M. and Sarah Slaughter. The family moved from Richmond County, North Carolina to Mississippi and settled in Carroll County about 1838. Here, in 1849, Owen was married to Lucy Ann ?, a native of North Carolina, also born in April of 1830. Slaughter moved to Arkansas before 1853, and settled in what was then a part of Union Township, Pulaski County, Arkansas, now Banner Township, Saline County. He evidently became a charter member of the East Union Missionary Baptist Church when it was organized about 1860. He was serving as the clerk of that church when he was ordained to the Baptist ministry on December 21, 1862. After having been pastor of this church in 1865, Salughter moved with his family to Washington County, where he settled near Goshen, and became a prosperous land owner. Here he became a member, and often pastor, of the Mt. Vernon Baptist Church. He was active in the formation of the Fayetteville Baptist Association in 1871 and served as one of its influential pastors for many years.

Slaughter was also a physician and practiced for a number of years in Springdale. In 1884 he founded a post office near his home and named it for one of his daughters, Aquilla. In 1886, he ran as a candidate for representative from Washington County, but was defeated. He died about 1908 and is buried in the Slaughter Cemetery, six miles east of Fayetteville. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Simeon, Timothy, Haywood, Hartwill, M., Aquilla, Willie and two more whose names are not presently known.

R. P. Baker, Archivist
Arkansas History Commission.

The Battle of Prairie Grove Re-enacted

On December 2nd and 3rd, Prairie Grove Battlefield Historical State Park is holding a full schedule of events to commemorate the anniversary of the battle, which occurred on December 7, 1862. More than one hundred people will participate in the re-enactment which will show Union and Confederate encampments as well as the woman's role near a battlefield.

The personnel of the Park extends an open invitation to members of the WCHS to attend any or all of the scheduled events listed below.

Saturday, December 2:

8:00 Troops leave for Cane Hill and Rhea's Mill
8:30 March to battlefield
10:00 (Or when troops arrive) Wargame tactical situation
1:00 End of tactical situation
2:00 Living History Tour, Union, Confederate, Cultural
4:00 Living History Tour, Union, Confederate, Cultural
6:00 Living History Tour, Union, Confederate, Cultural
7:00 Civil War Singing - Amphitheater (Latta Barn if weather inclement)

Sunday, December 3:

8:00 Church Service
9:30 Most Authentic Union & Confederate Soldier's Contest
10:00 Living History Tour, Union, Confederate, Cultural
12:00 Living History Tour, Union, Confederate, Cultural
1:00 Battle Re-enactment

All the living history tours on Saturday and Sunday will visit both Confederate and Union encampments and the Latta House, where an interpretation of women's role near a battlefield and caring for the wounded will be portrayed. Visitors are invited to talk with all participants during the tours.

Adaline Quesenbury's Diary

Edited by Pat Donat

(Editor's Note: This diary of Adaline Quesenbury is the beginning of the Quesenbury diaries, which will be published in full in future FLASHBACKS through the courtesy of Duke University in Durham, NC which ownes these documents.)

A day-to-day journal for the first four months of 1853, kept by a Fayetteville woman, has just been discovered.

Adaline Quesenbury's notations were sandwiched between the pages of a journal kept by her famous husband, William Quesenbury, better known as Bill Cush. His diary began in 1864 with a trip with the Cherokee Indians to find a land more suitable than that given to them by the U. S. Congress. The diary concludes with his trip (with a Cane Hill contingent) to the gold fields of California.

His sprightly comments, and descriptions of the countryside, make historians regret that he gave the diary-keeping to his wife while they were in Fayetteville.

Adaline begins her account on January 1, 1853. She was 25 years old, and the mother of a four-year-old son, Stanley, according to the 1850 census which shows the family to be located at Cane Hill. Ten years later, the 1860 census shows that in addition to Stanley there are four other children--William, 10; Walker, 8; Ann, 4; and Bettie, 2.

The exact date they came to Fayetteville is unknown, but apparently it was after Cush's return from California and either shortly after he began the Southwest Independent here, or just before his association with the newspaper, which was continued until sometime in 1856, possibly longer, since the 1860 census lists him as an editor.

Adaline's diary will not change the course of history. It is, of course, of less historic importance than her husband's, but it does reveal the day-to-day life of a woman who kept the home fires burning, while her husband explored a wider world. Keeping these fires burning was a frequent task for Adaline as Bill Cush had a wanderlust that sent him on many short and long trips.

Fayetteville, at the time the diary was written, had a population of about 600. There were six stores, among tmem James Sutton's, S. K. Stone's, L. B. Cunningham's, Wm. A. Watson's, W. L. Wilson's, and Stirman and Dickson

A daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Parks, an early Cane Hill family, Adaline married Bill Cush in 1847. He was born in Arkansas, the son of H. A. Quesenbury who was an early settler in and around Fort Smith.

The diary commences with a notation of the weather:

Saturday, January 1, 1853 - Cold. Kate Smith came up and sat until bed time. Went up in the eve to Mrs. Cunningham's. Not at home. Back. Wrote a long letter home.

(Kate Smith was probably the 13-year-old daughter of P. R. and Mary Smith, apparently nearby neighbors. Smith occupied one of the few brick structures in Fayetteville before the Civil War. It was a little building east of the Walker-Stone house on West Center Street--FLASHBACK, Vol. V, No. 5, October 1955, page 1. Mrs. Cunningham was Mary Cunningham. Cunningham did business in a two-story frame building where Hansard's Gallery was.)

January 2nd, Sunday - Weather pleasant in the morning. Sidney started with Caroline to Uncle Buck's. In the morning the wind rose and it became very cold. Remained at home all day.

Monday, 3rd - Nothing occurred.

Tuesday, 4th - Neil and Ad started this morning for Cane Hill. Mary came by. Went to see Mrs. Davenport about Milenery, then to Mrs. Cunningham's where I stayed but a short time.

Thursday, 6 - David Walker Jr. came down and took dinner. Tom and Jerry in the evening after dark walked down to Presley Smith's. Sat two hours and returned home; the day has been as pleasant as April.

Friday, 7 - Went to Mrs. Smith's with eye water Mrs. Smith had sent to me. Just before for Vinegar. Then to town to Cunningham's and Watson. Back. Weather very pleasant, passing clouds.

Sat., Jan. 8, 1853 - Went to Watson's and got 9 yards of Gimp. Walker sick, bad cold. Sent up to Ad;s got an Onion. Weather warm and damp.

Sunday, Jan. 9th - Weather pleasant.

Monday, Jany. 10th - Mrs. Davenport came by to get triming for my dress. Made a kettle of soap. Weather warm and raining.

Tuesday, Jan. 11th, 1853 - Raining, weather cold. Mr. Q. went to Cane Hill today, returns tomorrow. I am alone except the children and the Negras. Stanley has the leg ache, had very unpleasant dream last night, very sad today. Ad Neal returned

home brot three letters from home. Two from Ward and one from Ann. Brought me a nice linen tablecloth, present from Mother. Brought some sweet cakes for the children.

(Ad Neal was the daughter of Mark Bean and married James Neal. They moved to Texas in 1854 because of her health and she died in 1862.)

Wednesday, 12 January *(This entry written by Mr. Quesenbury)* - Got back from Cane Hill about 5 o'clock p. m. Road worse than ever known before. Ad sick with cold lying on trundle bed.

Thurs. 13 Jan. 1853 *(Written by Mr. Quesenbury)* - Uptown after breakfast. Tebbets back from Little Rock. Leeper also had got home. After dinner Ad and myself went over to our place on the hill and looked around determining on the building site.

(Jonas M. Tebbetts was builder of Headquarters House. Matthew Leeper was an early-day lawyer who married Lucy Washington, kin of David Walker. The building site selected was on Hill Street and it was marked with a memorial tablet during Fayetteville's Centennial. Later on it was the home of General Daniel Harvey Hill and Dr. C. W. Cade. It has since been razed.)

Friday, 14, 1853 - Sick with bad cold. Mr. Q. came down from the office and brought some cheese. F. & T. sent the children some nuts. Bell Dean came down and got her Album, went back home.

(Bell Dean was the daughter of Dr. Charles and Eliza Deane and was 18 years old. Apparently she had asked Bill Cush for an original poem for her memory album.)

Sat. 15 - Mr. Q. started to Little Rock. A man brought a load of wood, gave him a half a dollar. Mrs. Davenport fit my dress it didn't fit, took it back and altered it. Finished Stanley's short coat. David Walker down and got his gun to shoot a panther. Couldn't kill him.

Sat. (Sunday) 16th - Stanley sick. Sent down to Mrs. Smith. She came spent most of the day with me. Mary and Kate came up in the evening. Sent back home, went to church, Mary came back after dark. Stayed all night. Went home before breakfast in the morning.

Monday 17 1853 - Stanley still sick. Nothing occurred through the day. Sent up for Dr. Deane in the evening. Mrs. North came. Kate Smith came up again. Stayed by myself last night.

(Mrs. North operated a millinery in 1878.)

Tuesday, 18 - Dr. Dean called at the fence to know how Stanley was. Found him better, quite sick again in the evening, fretful all night. Mary Smith came up. Staid up a few minutes, went back home. Mary Ann came down and stayed all night.

Wednesday 19 - Went up to Mrs. Stone's and bought a few things. Came back home. Stanley better this evening. Making shirts today. Weather pleasant.

Thursday, 20 Jan'y - No one came. Stanley sick, neck swelled. Mary Ann came up just now, while I am writing. Sent for Dr. Dean to see Stanley. Came down and gave him something, rhubarb and calomel.

Friday, 21 Jan. 1853 - Dr. Dean came by to see Stanley. Found him better. Didn't give him anything. Bought 10 chickens and two dozen and a half of eggs from an old woman. Again by myself.

Saturday, 22 1853 - A company went out after the panther again today. No one came. Weather cold and unpleasant in the morning, pleasant in the evening. Drove of mules and hogs went by today. Went to Mr. Smith's in the evening to see the sick. No better, came back home. Went to post office, but Chew was not there. Sent three times, no one there to tend office.

Sunday 23, 1853 - Weather pleasant. By myself in the evening. Sick headache.

Monday 24, 1853 - Sent to Mrs. Smith's for fine needles. Got two. Went to Ad Neal's in the evening. Spent a few minutes. Ellie had sore eyes. Sent down here after Thompson's Eye Water. Saw an old scamp in the street, one shoe off. Beggar, I suppose. Then complaining sore throat and headache.

Tuesday 25, 1853 - Bought 5 doz of eggs. Sent the boys to Leroy to get pay, 15 cts. Darvis had my ? (dirk, desk, duck?)

Wednesday 26, 1853 - Nothing occured.

Thursday 27, 1853 - Ad Neal came down. Spent most of the day. Went to Dr. Dean's in the eve. Mrs. Chew was there, heard little Bernice Moore was dead.

(Mrs. John W. Chew (Ann), wife of postmaster.)

Friday 18, 1853 - Went to Mrs. Davenport's to have dress fitted. Stayed untill she had finished it. Came back. Saw Kate Smith in the yard.

Saturday 19th 1853 - Mary Ann left after breakfast. Bought 76

lbs. of beef from an old man. Somebody stopped at the fence to know if I wanted chickens or eggs. Looked all evening for Mr. Q. Didn't come home. Received a letter from Martha Ann. Bob Sawyers had another race today.

Sunday, 30 1853 *(Written by Mr. Quesenbury)* - Got home in company with Watson. Mary Ann left in evening. Went over to our lot. Back.

Monday 31st *(Entry made by Quesenbury)* - Went up town shopping at night. D. W. J. came down and played chess untill ten.

Tues., Feb. 1st, 1853 - Nothing occured. D. W. Jr. again down at night. Raining about 9.

Wednesday, 2 - Weather cooler, sprinkle of snow. Stanley went up town before and after dinner. Cool at night. Mary Ann down this evening.

Thursday, Feb. 3rd, 1853 - Nothing occured.

Friday Feb. 4th 1853 - John Parks came. Going to the Hill after Caroline took dinner and left at four o'clock, very cold.

Saturday Feb. 5, 1853 - Tremendously cold, ground covered with snow.

Sunday 6, 1853 - Neal came down after breakfast. Sent up town after paper. Wrote a letter to Maj. Rector. Cold in the morning but warmed up, snow melted on south side of hills.

Nothing occurred Mon. 7th. Went to see Mrs. Dean, very low.

Tuesday 8th 1853 - Went to Smith's.

Wednesday 9th - John and Charlie called on their way home, and took dinner. Went on. Got a letter from Anne.

Thursday, 10th - Took a ride. Went to Mt. Comfort to see Mrs. Tuttle. She was not at home. Mary Smith went with me, got in company with Francis Dean. Came by Mrs. Cunningham. Called at the fence. Mrs. Cunningham came out and talked awhile. Came back home. Mrs. Coats had been here to get Stanley to go to school. Heard today that John Herald and wife had parted.

Friday, 11th 1853 - Mary Jane sent some butter up by Dave. Ad Neal came by and went up to Dr. Dean's. Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Bell were there. Back to Stones, got four yards of domestic.

(Mrs. J. L. Dickson--Sarah--was the wife of Joseph L. Dickson. Dickson kept a journal in 1854 and also mentions the Rev. L. P. Lively. See Feb. 19.)

Saturday 12 - Went over to our house on the hill. Back. Wrote a letter to Anne, heard of F. Thompson's accident which occured this morning.

(No notation Sunday)

Monday 13 1853 - Nothing occured. D. W. Jr. came down to play chess. Sat till Eleven o'clock.

Tuesday 14-15th - Leroy Cunningham started to Philadelphia.

Wednesday 16th - Nothing occured that I know.

Thursday 17th - Mrs. Dean died. Pres and Ad came by for me to see the corpse. Eveline and Mrs. Cunningham in town.

Saturday, 19 1853 - Went to the funerel at Mt. Comfort. Great many there. Mr. Lively read, and made some remarks. Returned home.

Sunday 10th 1853 - Pres Neal down in the morning. Went to our place on the Hill. Went to Neal's in the evening, staid till after supper, went to Methodist Meeting.

Monday, 21 1853 - Sidney sick, got up in a.m., got breakfast.

Tuesday 22nd - Got breakfast again, sick in evening with cold.

Wednesday 23rd - Nothing occured.

Thursday 24 - Tenny and Bob left, Mrs. Cunningham and Mary Ann came down in the Evening. Mr. Mitchel came by and took dinner. Sidney sick yet--rather worse. Got old Till's girl in to cook breakfast and we fared but badly. L.B.C's girl came down about 2 o'clock to get dinner. Not much better. Weather very cold this morning, cold all day.

Friday, 25th - Weather moderated, warm and pleasant. K. Smith came up. Sidney better. Kate borrowed saddle to ride. Henry hung the meat. Judge Walker returned in the evening.

(Judge David Walker was builder of the Walker-Stone house. and a judge on the Arkansas Supreme Court.)

Saturday, 26th, 1853 - Sidney still sick, sent for the Doctor; weather blustering. The Dr. did not come but sent some powder for her (?) to take. Mr. Q. went to church. Went over to our place on the hill.

Monday, 18th - Nothing occured.

Tuesday, 29 1853 (Leap Year in 1853? Must have been an error) Sick with cold. Press Neal came by. Asked Stanley for switch. Aunt Sina and Ad here in evening.

Wednesday, March 2 - Miss Foster's school commenced this morning.

(Miss Lucretia Foster was a teacher at the Fayetteville Female Seminary.)

Thursday the 3rd - Snowed last night, and till one o'clock today. Still sick with bad cold.

Friday the 4th - Old Major came by, promised to call tomorrow. Weather warm and pleasant.

Sat., 5th - The old Major came and made a short call. Weather still cold, sleeting and snowing.

Monday, 6th - Sent Minerva home. Mary and Mary Ann came from Mt. Comfort in the evening and made a kettle of soap.

Tuesday, 7th - Sidney still sick. I had to cook. Nothing occured.

Wed. 8th - Weather cold.

Thursday, 9 - Woodward Washborn home, came, heard of the death of Thomas Moore, Jr.

(Josiah Woodward Washbourne, son of the Rev. Cephas Washburn, and husband of Susan Ridge, daughter of John and Sarah Bird Northrup Ridge.)

Friday, 10 March 1853 - Sidney still sick, very cold.

Saturday, 11th - Dissapointed, wanted to go to the Hill; wrote a letter to Ann.

Sun. - Went to our Place on the Hill.

Monday 13, 1853 - Went up town, went to Mary's a minute, back home.

Tuesday, 14 - Went to Sith's (Smith's) with Mary Smith. Came back home, had a very pleasant ride.

Wed., 15th - Mark Bean, Jr. came, went to Neiels (Neals ?) and stayed all night.

(Mark Bean was son of Richard Bean of Cane Hill.)

Thursday 16 - Got Caroline to wash. Went to Mrs. North in the eve to see a sick Negro. Mrs. Hawkins came to see me. Washburn came in the evening.

Friday, 17 - Ad Neal and myself took a ride, went out by Cardwell's and came back by our place on the Hill.

Saturday, 18 - Mary Hawkins and Pud Dalton came. Mary Ann and Ad Neal came, Mrs. Stimson came, staid a few minutes. Started to Cane Hill after twelve o'clock, got there about dark.

Sunday, 19th - Staid at Pa's, Nancy and Mary Jane came over to see me in the evening.

Mon., 20 - Eliza and Francene came, the children went home with Nancy. I went to Dick Bean's.

Tuesday, 21st - Went to Mark Bean's.

Wed., 22nd - Back to Pa's.

Thursday, 23rd. Went to Dr. McCullock's. All the kin met me there. Went to Dick Bean's in the Eve.

(Dr. Samuel McCulock was a physician in Cane Hill.)

Friday, 24 - Went to Linney's, stayed all night.

Saturday, 25 - Back to Pa's.

Sunday, 27 (?) - Went to church. Mr. Buchanan Preached.

Monday, 28 - Went to burg, returned by Mary Jane's.

Tues., 29 - Went to Mrs. Mitchel's. Nan went home with us.

Wed., 30th, 1853 - Started to Mr. Wilson's, got dissapointed. Mrs. Wrigley and daughters came in the eve. Mrs. Griffin came in the eve.

Thursday, 31st - Went to Mark Bean's.

April the first, 1853 - Spent the day at Pa's. Martha Ann received an April fool, so did Eliza Bean.

Saturday, April 2 - Nothing occurred.

Sunday the 3rd - Penny (?), Cousin Mary Francene came over and spent the day.

Monday, 4 - Walker and myself went to the Dr's, spent the Eve.

Tuesday 5 - Started for home in the stage in company with Mrs. Bean and Nancy. Arrived home after 5.

Wed, 6 - Took dinner with Ad Neal.

Thurs. 7 - Went to Mrs. L.B.C's, took tea, back home. Went to Smith's, sat till bed time.

Friday, 8th - Mark Bean started home in company with Mr. Hawkins. Mr. Q. started to Van Buren with Judge Walker and Mr. Eathan.

Sat., 9th - Mary Smith came and stayed all night.

Sunday, 10, 1856 (Obviously meant 1853) - Mary Anne stayed all night.

Monday 11 - Mr. Q. returned from Van Buren accompanied by Mary Walker.

Thursday 12 April 1853 - Mary Ann came down, spent the day and night.

Wed., 13 - Nothing occured. Weather pleasant.

Thursday, 14th Apr. 1853 - Weather pleasant. Nothing occured.

Friday, 15th, 1853 - Went up town had Stanley and Willie's deguerotype taken. Went to Mrs. Stirman and she was not at home. Came back to Mary's and then back home.

Saturday 16 - Mary Jane and Mr. Bean came in the evening, went to our place on the hill. Woodward Washborn came in the evening, coughed all eve. Headache.

Sunday, 17 April 1853 - Weather warm and pleasant.

Monday, the 18 - Mr. Q. started to Cincinnatti. I went to the garden with Mary Jane and Mr. Bean, bought a cow from him.

Tuesday, 19th - Mary Jane and Mr. Bean left for home. Ad Neal came down in the Eve.

Wed. 10 - Went up town to Lee's and Stone's, back home by Ad's.

Thurs., 21 - Staid by myself. Weather warm.

Friday, 22 - Nothing occured.

Sat. 23 - Sent Sidney and the children up town to post office. Got no letter.

Sun., 23 (?) - Went to Neal's in the morning. Neal started to Benton in company with the Wilson's. Lizzie Thompson in town.

Monday 24 Apr. 1853 - Went to call on Mrs. Bell with Mary Hawkins, called on Mrs. Ridge, went to deguerian room. Called to see Mary Le.

Tuesday, 25 April, 1853 - Went to Ad Neal's to see Mark, got a letter from Q. Went up to Leroy's in the evening.

Wed., 26 - Went to Ad's in the evening.

Thursday, 27th - Sick with headache. Weather warm and cloudy, very dry. Walker looks sweeter than usual today.

Friday, 28 - Nothin occured.

Saturday, 29 Apr. 1853 - Called on Mrs. Washborne. From there went to Mrs. Cunningham's. Stayed all evening.

Sunday, May 1st - Went over to our place on the Hill with Kate Smith, took a long walk, found some strawberries.

Monday, May 2nd - Mary Hawkins over, staid a few minutes. Uncle A came, brot a letter from home.

Tuesday, May 3rd - No high water. Uncle A went back home with Jim McCullock. Sent a letter by him. Rained hard all day.

Wed. May 4, 1853 - Rained all day, by myself except the children, reading "Prairie Flower", wonderfully taken with it.

May 23 - Received letter from May Bourland. Walker, Jr. here, Washborne here.

(Following the last entry in the diary of Adaline and William Quesenbury, May 23, 1853, the late Beulah Blake, granddaughter of Quesenbury, added the following genealogical information:

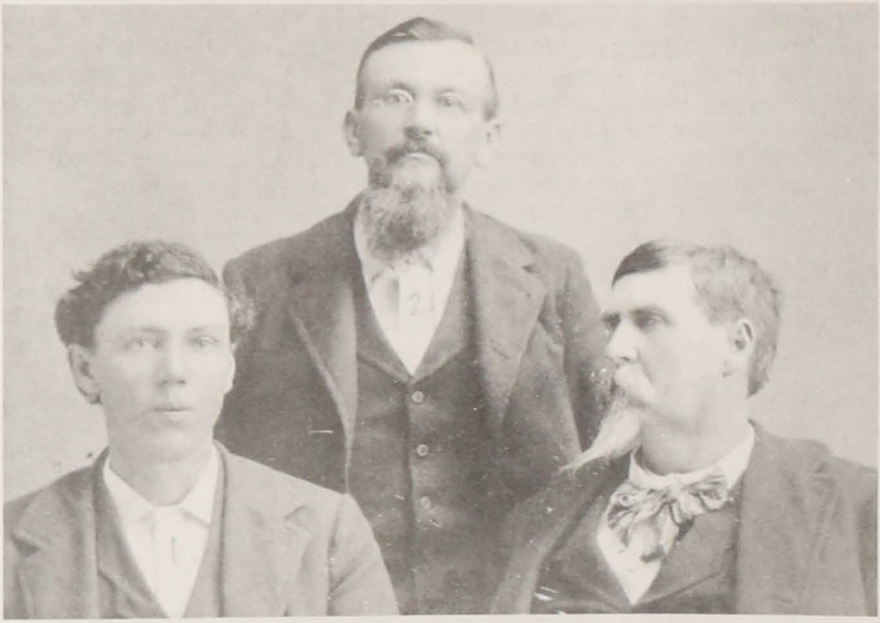
William M. Quesenbury; b. at Crawford Co., 1822; married at Cane Hill, 1847; died at Neosho, Mo. 1888.

Adaline Parks, wife; b. at Cane Hill, 1827; married at Cane Hill, 1847; died at Neosho, Mo. 1894.

Stanley Quesenbury, b. Fayetteville, 1849, died at McKinney, Tex., 1904.

Bettie Quesenbury, b. at Fayetteville 1858, d. at Neosho, 1912.)

Early Washington Co. Agri-Businessmen



Pictured above are Burtis Rudolph, J. C. Williams, and H. A. Davis, Jr. The photo was made in 1897 by C. E. Watton, a well-known Fayetteville photographer.

These men formed a company for growing strawberries and were members of one of the first organized farmers' groups here--the Fayetteville Fruit Growers' Association. These three were the first large strawberry growers in northwest Arkansas, having eighty acres under cultivation. Their record output was thirteen iced freight cars of strawberries, picked in a single day, and transported to St. Louis, Missouri. In combination with the Fayetteville Ice Company, and the newly-opened Frisco railroad, they distributed strawberries throughout the midwest. The berries were picked by native Indians from Oklahoma Territory.

The Rudolph and Davis farms became the nucleus of the University of Arkansas experimental station, north of Fayetteville. H. A. Davis, Jr. was the son of Judge H. A. Davis, Sr., one of the founders of the University of Arkansas and the grandfather of Andy Nettleship. J. C. Williams was the father of Ione (Williams) Nettleship. These men, together with Isaac Wesley Nettleship, were among Washington County's earliest agribusinessmen, and played major roles in fathering and founding the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Library News and Notes

Frank Forrest Latta was a son of Eli C. Latta, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister who went west from Arkansas in 1850. His mother was Harmonia Campbell Latta. Latta gained considerable fame for his work with, research on, and reporting of the Yokuts Indians. Graduating from the University of California, he was an educator in California for many years, and directed the Kern County Museum which he helped organize. He has received many honors as a historian, and he is the subject of an article which appeared in the summer issue (1970) of the Pacific Historian. The article was written by Troy Tuggle, of King City, California, who lauds Latta as an outstanding historian of the San Joaquin Valley. Interested persons may read the article at the WCHS office where it is on file.

New Library Acquisitions

Vols. 6 - 9 Southern Historical Society Papers; With Honor Untarnished, Story of the First Arkansas Infantry Brigade; Indian Scout-Western Painter: Charles Von Berg; Arkansas in War and Reconstruction; First In-Last Out, The Arkansas Brigade in the Civil War; Civil War Times Illustrated issues for 1973-78; American History Illustrated 1977-1978; American Scene (Gilcrease Magazine), 11 issues 1962-1972; The Last Cherokee Warriors-Zeke Proctor and Ned Christie. (All from Mr. and Mrs. Keith Newhouse)

University of Arkansas Catalog 1938-1939; Arkansas Press Association, 1899 Hot Springs meeting; Reports of Grand Chancellor, Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, May 1905; The General Ahiman Rezon and Freemason's Guide published in 1886. (Anonymous Donor)

Presbyterian Church Minutes of Synod of Arkansas 1905.
Fayetteville Telephone Directory, November, 1953 (from Harriet Jansma)
Springdale News Centennial, two bound issues (from Bobbie Lynch and The Springdale News)
Shiloh-Springdale Centennial Booklet (2) (from Bobbie Lynch)
Abstract of the 11th Census 1890 (from Pat Donat)
Arkansas and the Nation, Rhoton, Lewis and Galbraith
Nation, Carry, autobiography, 1908
Moore, Jno. H. - A School History of Arkansas (from Pat Donat)
Townsend National Weekly, 1938 (one issue)
Pamphlet "How Does Sen. Clarke Stand at Washington"
The Rise of an Arkansas Farmer Boy - Judge George Hays
Washington County Democratic Convention, reports 1912
Legislative Visit to U. of A., 1911
Hurst, Geo. A., campaign literature for prosecuting attorney (from Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Lunsford and Pat Donat)

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